

Traveler's Directory.

Fall River Line

FARES REDUCED.

New York, \$2.

For Special Limited Tickets.

Reduction To All Other Points.

Steamer Pilgrim and Providence in connection. Left Newport week days at 9 A.M., Sunday 10 A.M. Connection by steam boat for Brooklyn and Jersey City on arrival. Returning leave New York Friday after 2 P.M., North River, for Fall River at 5:00 P.M., daily. Sunday included. Annex connection from Fall River at 4:30 P.M., and Jersey City at 4:15 P.M. Eastward steamer touch at Newport about 3:30 A.M. Steamers in statione. An orchestra on each steamer.

J. R. KENDRICK, Agent, Boston.

Geo. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., Boston.

H. J. JORDAN, Agent, Newport.

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co.

Carrying United States Mail.

Direct Route from Newport

TO—

New York & Providence.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Steamer Eolus

Will commence Monday, November 1, 1887,

leaving Providence at three daily

(Sundays excepted).

7:00 A.M.—For Providence and Boston, due in Providence at 9:15 A.M., Boston 10:50 A.M., also for Kingston, Westerly, Stonington, New London, New Haven and New York, due in New York at 3:30 P.M.

10:30 A.M.—For New York, by New York Express, with Drawing Room Cars from Waterford Junction, stopping at Kingston, Stonington, New London, Saybrook, New Haven, Bridgeport, Norwalk and Stamford. Due in New York at 4:30 P.M. Also due in Providence at 12:15 P.M., and Boston at 1:00 P.M.

12:00 P.M.—For New York, connecting with train leaving Providence at 5:10 P.M., and due in New York at 11:00 P.M., also Providence and Boston by 1 P.M. Fast Express, from New York, due in Providence at 6:00 P.M., and Boston at 7:00 P.M.

Leaving Wickford Landing, connects with Trains from New York and Providence, as follows:

8:55 A.M.—Connecting with train leaving Providence at 7:30 A.M., New London at 7:45 A.M., due in Newport at 8:00 A.M.

10:00 A.M.—Connecting with Express Train leaving New York at 8:00 A.M., with Drawing Room Cars to Wickford Junction, also with train leaving Providence at 2:30 P.M., due in New York at 4:30 P.M.

3:00 P.M.—Connecting with train leaving New York at 1:00 P.M., and Providence 6:10 P.M., due in Newport at 6:00 P.M.

Connection from Newport for Providence and Boston, as follows: 3:30 P.M., 4:29 A.M., 4:15 P.M., 5:00 P.M., 6:00 P.M., for Newport.

The last cabin and baggage checked to all points South and West.

J. H. GARDNER, Supt., Providence.

G. U. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

Old Colony Railroad.

WEEK-DAY TRAINS.

On and after Monday, Oct. 17th, 1887, trains

will leave Newport, week days, for Boston

7:30, 10:20 A.M., 2:25, 5:10 P.M. Return 5:30, 8:30, 11:45 A.M., 2:30 P.M.

12:00, 2:30 P.M., 5:00, 6:30 P.M.

Boston 7:30, 10:20 A.M., 2:25, 5:10 P.M. Return, 5:30, 8:30, 11:45 A.M., 2:30 P.M.

12:00, 2:30 P.M., 5:00, 6:30 P.M.

10:30 A.M.—For Fall River, by New York Express, with Drawing Room Cars from Waterford Junction, stopping at Kingston, Stonington, New London, Saybrook, New Haven, Bridgeport, Norwalk and Stamford. Due in New York at 4:30 P.M. Also due in Providence at 12:15 P.M., and Boston at 1:00 P.M.

12:00 P.M.—For New York, connecting with train leaving Providence at 5:10 P.M., and due in New York at 11:00 P.M., also Providence and Boston by 1 P.M. Fast Express, from New York, due in Providence at 6:00 P.M., and Boston at 7:00 P.M.

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3:00 P.M.—Connecting with train leaving New York at 1:00 P.M., and Providence 6:10 P.M., due in Newport at 6:00 P.M.

Connection from Newport for Providence and Boston, as follows: 3:30 P.M., 4:29 A.M., 4:15 P.M., 5:00 P.M., 6:00 P.M., for Newport.

The last cabin and baggage checked to all points South and West.

J. H. GARDNER, Supt., Providence.

G. U. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

PAINTING

BUSINESS,

RECOLLECTIONS

OF—

Olden Times,

—WITH A HISTORY OF THE—

Robinson, Hazard and Sweet Families, of Rhode Island.

We have a few more copies left. The work is now out of print, and since the death of the distinguished author, Thomas R. Hazard (the "old Tom" of Vassar), the demand for the work has increased.

We have a few copies left which we will send to any address, postage free, on receipt of the price, \$2.00.

A. L. Burdick.

JOHN P. SANBORN,

MERCURY OFFICE.

THE BEST PLACE

In the city to get your

Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Pro-

grammes, Circulars, &c.,

Printed at the

MERCURY OFFICE.

Banking and Insurance.

PROVIDENCE MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Incorporated A. D. 1860.)

CASH ASSETS - \$160,000.

This Company has paid the people of Rhode Island more than \$50,000 in losses promptly and satisfactorily settled.

It insures against both fire and lightning, has a liberal form of policy and furnishes the best insurance at the lowest rates.

H. B. HARRIS, President.

H. C. WATERS, Secretary.

HOME OFFICE: 45 WESTMINSTER ST., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Agent at

NEWPORT, R. I. - HENRY BULL, JR.

GEORGE W. FLAGG,

ROOM 4,

301 1-2 Thanes St.,

Banker,

Stock, Note, Real Estate, Mortgage and Busi-

ness Broker,

Bonds, Grain, Provisions and Patro-

lent, Bright and sold for cash or carried on margin.

Kent Estate bought and sold.

Notes, Mort-

gages and business places regulated.

Private wire to New York and Fall River.

Newspaper, Providence and Fall River local stocks on sale.

Money to Loan

on all kinds of personal property, also assign-

ment of policemen's and firemen's wages. No-

tary public.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having opened at

No. 56 Thanes Street

A NEW

FISH MARKET

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

Fresh Fish, Lobsters, Clams

and all else usually found in a first class fish market, and would respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.

THOMAS W. STEVENS,

No. 56 Thanes street.

7-4-17

Special Notice.

I. W. Briskham Jackson

PORTRAIT

and

Landscape Photographer,

No. 6 Equality Park,

NEWPORT, R. I.

ROYAL

Argand Burner

FOR OIL.

WILL FIT ANY ORDINARY LAMP.

ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

ONE BURNER EQUALS 66 CANDLES.

Strong, white, steady flame. Rests the eyes.

Simple, Cool, Easily Re-Wicked.

EXTINGUISHER

Turns out like gas. No blowing out.

IT HAS NO EQUAL

For parlor or library, stereo or shrubbery,

or all tapers with the pen or needle.

A Burner with Chimney Complete sent

Free on receipt of \$1.25.

Also, Royal Argand Burner for Gas,

Same Price.

New York Brass Co.,

1 Broadway, New York City.

Philadelphia, 18 South Seventh street.

Chicago, 52 Dearborn Street.

London, 8 Snow street.

Boston, 27 Bromfield street.

12-10-17

FREE!

A 26 PAGE

ILLUSTRATED

PAPER

Descriptive of the Soil, Climate, Products,

Manufacturing Industries and Min-

eral Resources of Virginia and other Southern

States.

Written

W. B. BEVILLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

ROANOKE, VA.

Enclosing 2-cent Stamp.

3-21-17

DR. PARKER'S COUGH BALM

CURES

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Spitting of Blood,

Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Croup,

Coughs, Whooping Cough and all Pulmonary Affec-

tions. It is the best in the World. Do not

want to know which to advertise in every city

and town in this state. On application a sample

of this Wonderful Remedy will be sent

free of charge. Address WEISMANN &

MOELLENBACH.

No. 9 Bible House, New York City.

—AT—

HAZARD & HORTON'S, 42 Church St.,

you can find a nice line of

Chamber Suites, Tables, Chairs,

Sideboards, Upholstered and Rat-

tan Furniture.

They also have on hand a fine line of Curtains

and Furniture Coverings in Plushes, Tap-

pers, etc., and repair, refinish and re-upholster

furniture, make and make over half-marrow bones,

and make to order the best furniture

in the market. They also manufacture fine

furniture to order. German and French plate

mirror at short notice. Call and examine

our stock.

CUSTOMERS.

All parties who owe me if they will now

come up and settle, will be doing a

very great favor, as I have waited a

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Proprietor

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1888

The President wants a Western man about fifty-five years old for Chief Justice.

Jake Sharpe died at 8:30 Thursday night. New York will be no longer agitated over his trial.

There will be no call for black ballots to elect a Lieutenant Governor this year.

The result of the election on Wednesday takes this State out of the doubtful column for the Presidential fight.

The vote in Rhode Island this year was the largest ever cast in this State, and shows what the Republican party does when it tries.

It is rumored that Prince Bismarck proposes to resign, because Prince Alexander of Battenberg proposes to marry Princess Victoria of Prussia.

Harrison and Hawley seem to be a very taking ticket for President and Vice President. Every good Republican ought to be able to support such a ticket and support it heartily.

The Democratic State and National officeholders in this city were busily at work at the polls on Wednesday. What a wicked thing it would have been if Republican officials had been found doing the same thing!

"The person is not born who will see the Republican party in power again in Rhode Island." Such was the language which greeted the ears of this community one year ago. The result Wednesday proves that some people are rather poor prophets.

The Providence Journal, it is said, has contemplated coming out squarely for Cleveland's re-election at an early date. Perhaps the election on Wednesday may retard that determination somewhat. The P. J. does not fancy going on the losing side when it can avoid it.

Some one has been wicked enough to ask what the Providence Journal has got out of this Republican victory. We should say, not much. They did not want Taft for Governor, but had to take him. They tried to defeat Lapham for Lieutenant Governor, and succeeded in having him elected by nearly two thousand majority. They tried to defeat E. L. Freeman for Representative in Lincoln and had the pleasure of seeing him re-elected by five or six times the majority he had last year. It had the pleasure of seeing its own paper correspondent knocked out in East Providence and a staunch Republican elected in his place. In fact, the question may well be asked, What has the would-be dictator succeeded in accomplishing? And echo answers what?

It looks like monumental cheek, to say the least, to see the Democratic papers claiming the passage of the Bourn Amendment as a Democratic measure. It was started by a Republican legislature and advocated by Republican papers and carried through by Republican votes. To prove the latter statement we would call the attention of our Democratic readers to the fact that nearly every town that elected a Democratic Senator on Wednesday gave a majority against the amendment. Scituate, the old strong hold of Democracy, voted 310 to reject to 291 for the amendment; Smithfield, 123 reject to 112 approve; Tiverton 430 reject to 333 approve; Coventry, 345 reject to 329 approve; Burrington 133 reject to 99 approve; These towns elected five out of the seven Democratic senators chosen. West Greenwich, another Democratic town, gave a strong majority against the measure. These facts furnish food for reflection.

Death of the Ex-Postmaster of Providence.

Mr. Henry W. Gardner, one of Providence most prominent citizens and for many years postmaster of that city, died at his home on Wednesday of Paralysis. Mr. Gardner was possessed of remarkable business sagacity and executive ability, and was a staunch Republican in politics, with which he was actively identified for many years, but never accepted an office in the gift of the city or State. He was a man of genial and sociable temperament, and associated with the leading merchants and business men of the city and State.

Jay Gould publishes an open letter to Mr. James Gordon Bennett, which is of an exceedingly personal character. He informs Mr. Bennett, among other things, that during the thirty years that he (Gould) has known him, his private life "has been but a succession of debauches and scandals," and that at no time has he ever had the entree to respectable society in New York. When Mr. Gould adopts this line of attack he has the advantage, for his private life is said to be without reproach. But Mr. Bennett will doubtless find enough to say to make the public wish "a plague on both your houses."

Mrs. Waite, the widow of the late Chief Justice, was robbed of valuable jewels on the day of her husband's funeral in Toledo. They were deposited in a travelling satchel and placed beside her on a seat in the carriage. How any thief could have secured them without attracting her attention is a mystery, but that the jewels were stolen seems to be a settled fact, for no trace of them can be found. Several of the jewels were presented to her by the late Chief Justice and were prized for their historic associations and for their intrinsic worth.

Newport in 1775.
(Continued.)
From the *Newport Mercury* of November 13, 1776.
With the title *President Foreign and Domestic*—2 pages.

Last Thursday, about noon, the bomb-brig, a schooner, and three tenders, part of the ministerial navy in this harbor, weighed anchor and went up the Bay, near Warwick-Nock, where they met two Provincial sloops, who engaged them warmly for a short time, when night coming on, and the wind blowing excessively hard at S. E., they parted; and next morning the brig, schooner and tenders came down again. "It is said two of the tenders were hull'd, and received some considerable damage in their sails and rigging; the Provincial sloops, we hear, received scarcely any injury at all."

The same day Capt. Wallace of the Rose sent a letter to the inhabitants of this town, demanding an immediate supply of provisions, giving as a reason that he had a number of wounded men, and threatened to execute his orders in case the provisions were not granted, but did not tell what his orders were.

Newport Mercury of November 29th, 1775.
With the title *Freshet Advertiser Foreign and Domestic*—2 pages.

Watertown, Nov. 19, 1775.—Wednesday last, Capt. Robbins, bound from Ireland for Boston, in a schooner loaded with hoof-tongues, butter, potatoes and eggs, (all much wanted for the butchering assuins there) was taken by a privateer from Beverly and carried in there.

Cambridge, Nov. 16, 1775. Extract of a letter from General Montgomery, dated at the camp near St. John's Nov. 3, 1775. "I have the pleasure to acquaint you, the garrison surrendered last night; this morning we take possession, and to-morrow the prisoners will set off."

Newport, Nov. 20, 1775. By several gentlemen arrived in town, since the post, we are informed that the privates in the Massachusetts Bay have taken a transport from England, with 200 troops on board; and were in pursuit of another, with a large sum of money, for the payment of the ministerial troops in Boston.

The bomb-brig, and an armed schooner, on this station, were cruising up the bay last week, and on Friday a number of men from the schooner landed on Prudence Island and took out of the house of Mr. John Sheldon a great many articles of wearing apparel and household furniture, to the amount, it is supposed, of several hundred dollars; the particulars of which we have not time, nor room, to insert in it.

Newport Mercury of November 27th, 1775.
With the title *Freshet Advertiser Foreign and Domestic*—2 pages.

Extract of a letter from General Burgoyne to a Noble Lord, dated Boston, June 23, 1775. "Boston is a peninsula, joined to the mainland only by a narrow neck, which on the first troubles General Gage fortified; arms of the sea, and the harbor surrounded the rest of the same side, one of those noms to the north is Charlestown, or rather was, for it is now rubbish, and over it a large hill, which is also (like Boston) a peninsula; to the south of the town is a still larger scope of ground, containing three hills, joining also to the main by a tongue of land, and called Dorchester-Neck; the heights as above described, both north and south, (in the soldiers phrase) command the town, that is, giving an opportunity of erecting batteries above any that you can make against them, and consequently are much more advantageous: It was absolutely necessary we should make ourselves masters of these heights, and proposed to begin with Dorchester; because from the particular situation of batteries and shipping (too long to describe, and unintelligible to you if I did) it would evidently be effected without any considerable loss; every thing was accordingly disposed, my two colleagues and myself, (who, by the by, have never differed one iota in military sentiment,) had in concert with Gen. Gage, formed the plan; Howe was to land the transports on the point, Clinton in the center, and I was to command from the causeway or the Neck, each to take advantage of circumstances: The operations must have been very easy, this was to have been executed on the 18th. On the 17th at dawn of day, we found the enemy had pushed intrenchments with great diligence during the night, on the heights of Charles-Town, and we evidently saw that every hour gave them fresh strength; it therefore became necessary to alter our plan, and attack on that side. Howe, as second in command, was detached with about two thousand men, and landed on the outward side of the peninsula, covered with shipping; without opposition; he was to advance from thence up the hill which was over Charles-Town, where the strength of the enemy lay; he had under him Brigadier General Pigot; Clinton and myself took ourselfs (for we had not any fixed post,) in a large battery directly opposite to Charles-Town, and commanded it, and also reaching the heights above it, and thereby facilitating Howe's attack. Howe's disposition was exceeding soldier-like, in my opinion it was perfect. As his first arm advanced up the hill, they met with a thousand impediments from strong fences, and were much exposed. They were also exceedingly hurt by musketry from Charles-Town, though Clinton and I did not perceive it till Howe sent us word by a boat, and he desired us to set fire to the town, which was immediately done; we threw a parcel of shells, and the whole was immediately in flames; our battery afterwards kept an incessant fire on the heights, it was seconded by a number of frigates, floating batteries, and one ship of the line: And now ensued one of the greatest scenes of war that can be conceived; if we look to the height, Howe's corps ascending the hill in the face of intrenchments, and in a very disadvantageous ground, was much engaged; to the left the enemy pouring in fresh troops by thousands, over the land, and in the arm of the sea our ships and floating batteries cannonading them; strait before us a large and noble town in one great blaze; the church steeples of timber, were great pyramids of fire above the rest; behind us the church steeples and heights of our own camp, covered with spectators of the rest of our army which was engaged; the hills round the country covered with spectators, the enemy all in anxious suspense; the roar of cannon, mortars, and musketry, the crash of churches, ships upon the stocks, and whole streets falling together in ruins to fill the ear; the storm of the redoubts, with the objects above described to fill the eye, and the reflection that perhaps a defeat was a final loss of the British Empire in America, to fill the mind, made the whole a picture and a complication of horror and importance beyond anything that ever came to my lot to be witness to. A moment of the day was critical, Howe's left were staggered, two battalions had been sent to reinforce them, but we prepared them on the beach awaiting in embarrassment which way to march; Clinton, then next for business, took the part without waiting for orders to throw himself into a boat to head them; he arrived in time to be of service, the day ended in glory, and the success was most important considering the ascendancy it gave the regular troops; but the loss was uncommon in officers for the numbers engaged.

(To be continued.)

WASHINGTON NOTES.

PORTSMOUTH.
Easter morning dawned with all the splendor and brightness of a May morning. The keenness of the air which had quite a winterish tinge, but the bright and glorious sunshine soon changed its chilliness.

The celebration of Easter, at St. Mary's, was attended with fine floral display, the services being of a very interesting and impressive character. The emblems and surroundings were beautifully and tastefully adorned with cut and potted flowers and palms.

The Flower Committee were assisted in the decorations, by the florist, Mr. Abner Lawton, of Middletown, who kindly furnished many of the plants.

On Easter Tuesday the Easter elections at St. Mary's were:

Wardens—Robert S. Chase and William H. Gilford;

Secretary—William H. Gilford;

Treasurer—Reuben P. Manchester;

Vestryman—Noel Coggeshall, Robert W. Manchester, Horatio Chase,

Wm. P. Manchester, James R. Chase, George R. Chase, Lewis R. Manchester

and Robert W. Anthony.

Delegates to Diocesan Convention.—

Weston P. Manchester, James R. Chase, Wm. H. Gilford and Robert S. Chase.

Substitutes—Robert W. Anthony, Lewis R. Manchester, Henry L. Chase and Herbert Chase.

Some of our farmers have commenced planting, one man we are informed planted about an acre of potatoes on Wednesday, and others have put in peas and other small truck.

On Wednesday the polls were opened for voting at 10 o'clock A. M., with the following results:

Moderator—Joseph G. Dennis.

Town Clerk—Philip B. Chase.

Senator—Wm. L. Simon.

Representative—Edward F. Dyer.

Town Councilor—Henry Anthony, 2,

Fillmore Coggeshall, 3, George N. Don-

nie, 4, George R. Hicks, 6, Rostone P.

Manchester.

Justice of the Peace—John Roberts.

Commissioners of the Asylum—John

F. Chase for 3 years, Edward Almy for

2 years, Thomas A. Chase for 1 year.

Town Treasurer and Collector—Ed-

ward R. Anthony.

Town Auditor—George N. Dennis,

Constant C. Chase and Oscar C. Man-

chester.

Town Sergeant—George S. Sherman.

Town Constables—John S. Freshour and Nelson H. Russell.

Auctioneers—Jonathan A. Simon,

Joseph G. Dennis, Edward F. Anthony,

Stephen A. Watson, L. D. Tallman,

Parker L. Thurston and George Wyant.

School Committee—Elbridge L. Stod-

ard and Thomas L. Allard for 2 years,

Benjamin Greene, M. D., Mrs. Charles

C. Slocum and Mrs. Alfred H. Borden for 2 years, Joseph Coggeshall, Thomas J. Sweet and Colby C. Mitchell for 3 years.

The following salaries were voted:

Commissioners of Asylum, \$30; School

Committee, \$25, with an additional \$20

for clerk of same; Assessors of Taxes, \$25; Town Treasurer, \$50; Tax Collector, \$100.

Voted that a highway tax of 8 cents

and a town tax of 50 cents be assessed on each and every \$100 of the ratable property of town.

Voted that the sum of \$70 be expended

for the purchase of manikins to be used

in the schools in the study of Physiology, if in the judgment of the School Committee it be deemed expedient.

LITTLE COMPTON.

An interesting Easter Concert was given by the members of the Sabbath School in connection with Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday evening April 1st when the following programme was rendered. Singing by the school, Prayer by the pastor, a responsive service in which the following facts were addressed—that there are about 1,450 millions of people living on the earth, of whom 185 millions are protestants, about 25 millions of these are members of churches and that there are about \$50 millions of heathen pagans; more than half the population of the earth.

Singing by the School, Children of India, Josie Simmons, Marlene Kimball, Worcester Manchester and Hat-

He Teacher.

My Precious Mother, Baby Simmons,

Infant Class Exercise.

The Christian's Marrying Orders, F. Silvia,

Easter, Everett Brownell,

Little Helpers, Josie Fish,

Silent Prayer, Lydia C. Stebbins,

A blackboard exercise by the school,

Come over and Help us, Alice Noble, Minnie

and Josie Simmons, Emma Willard, Dora Peckham,

An anthem by the choir and benediction closed the services.

On Friday March 30th the Christian Alliance Association met at the residence of Mrs. Annie Brownell, the programme was of a miscellaneous character, a special essay was read by Walter Ropes on New Years Customs in New York.

The school in district No. 10 is closed until the Spring term.

A petition in connection with the W.

C. T. U. has been in circulation to enforce the law of prohibition and has been signed by a large number of the citizens.

Harry Brownell lost his horse Sunday evening, the cause of death unknown.

March 12th notice ordered for probate of will of M. S. Brownell for April 1st.

On Sunday, April 1st the Rev. W. P. Stoddard preached his last sermon of this year taking for his theme Acts 20th, 32 verse.

JAMESTOWN.

The following local officers were elected at the town meeting on Wednesday:

Moderator—Benjamin E. Hull.

Town Clerk—John E. Watson.

Town Council and Court of Probate—

Thomas Carr Watson, Elijah Anthony, Benjamin E. Hull, Thomas G. Carr, E. N. Toff.

Wardens of the Peace—Thomas Carr Watson, Elijah Anthony, John E. Watson.

Town Treasurer—Thomas H. Clarke;

Town Sergeant—Thomas D. Wright,

Assessors of Taxes—George C. Carr, John M. Douglass, Thomas G. Carr,

Fence Viewers—George E. Brayman,

David S. Briggs, Amos L. Peckham,

Corder of Wood—Isaac B. Briggs.

Auctioneers—Elijah Anthony, P. S.

Brown, John W. Potter.

Pound Keeper—George W. Carr.

Constable—Abbot Chandler.

School Committee—Thomas H. Clarke, three years.

Town's Committee, Jamestown and New Haven Ferry Company—George C. Carr, Thomas Carr Watson, Isaac B. Briggs.

Sexton—David S. Briggs.

It will be observed that the Town

Council and Court of Probate is now

New Advertisements.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE.
FOR GENTLEMEN.

New Advertisements.



TEBBETTS'

CLOAK STORE,
99 Westminster Street,
Butler Exchange,
Providence, R. I.

WE HAVE EVERYTHING

That is desirable in style, perfect in fit and shape, and lowest in price for Ladies', Misses' and Children's

SPRING AND SUMMER GARMENTS, and the magnificent assortment favorably impresses the crowds of customers who daily visit the only

EXCLUSIVELY CLOAK STORE

In Providence, easy of access, being on the street floor, and with every convenience for the comfort of our customers, and the disposal of our constantly increasing business.

Jackets in over 100 different styles for Ladies and Misses, from \$2.50 to \$20.

Mantles and Wraps in Silk, Cloth and Jet.

Several Styles for Mourning, also for elderly people, and in extra large size mantles from \$4 to \$45.

Ladies' Jersey Waists and Children's Cloaks.

Sign of the GREAT WHITE BEAR. *

Dissolution of Partnership.

YES YOU DO!

You want to know where to get the Domestic Paper Fashions, the best pattern made.

YOU WANT

To know where to get the latest styles of Jewelry, in pins, ear-rings, sleeve buttons, &c. If you want

TO BE IN FASHION,

Buy your watches, clocks, jewelry, paper patterns, etc., of

D. L. CUMMINGS,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER.

146 Thames St.

12 Clocks, Watches and Jewelry Repaired.

NEW CROP

N. O. Molasses,

NEW BUCKWHEAT.

Teas and Coffees

AT

VERY REASONABLE PRICES.

AT

Sayer Brothers,

283 Thames Street.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING LOTS

In various parts of the city, at from eight to twenty-five cents per foot.

CHEAP PLANTS CHEAP

Carnation Plants, 20 to 40c.

Catlin Plants in bloom, 25, 35, 40c.

Ilex, Hyacinths, Oxalis, 15c.

Hedgerows, 15 and 18c.

A LIMITED amount of stock in this company is for sale at 10% and accrued interest, in lots to suit purchasers.

Qmc 11 Westminster-st., Room No. 1.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

OFFICERS:

THOMAS J. HILL, President.

GEORGE W. HOLT, Vice President.

FRED B. EVANS, Treasurer.

JOHN D. LEWIS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Thomas J. Hill, George W. Holt,

John D. Lewis, James Lawless,

John Heathcote, Edward C. Almy,

George C. Shope, Augustus F. Lamb,

Frederick M. Smith, F. W. Evans.

Dividends April 1st and October 1st.

A LIMITED amount of stock in this company is for sale at 10% and accrued interest, in lots to suit purchasers.

Capital (authorized).....\$500,000

Capital (paid in).....253,400

Surplus.....7,500

At

MUTUAL INVESTMENT COMPANY.

At Sherman's Market, 122 Broadway, cor. Oak Street.

PARSNIPS,

At SHERMAN'S MARKET,

122 BROADWAY, cor. OAK STREET.

FRANKLIN & SPRING STS.

3-3-2m

Miscellaneous.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEWPORT, R. I.

January 10, A. D. 1888.

BY VIRTUE of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court on the third day of January, A. D. 1888, and returnable to the said Court on the fourth day of March, A. D. 1888, and recorded in the Land Record of said Tiverton, Vol. 26, p. 610, the condition contained in said mortgage having been broken:

There will be sold at public auction on the premises next described in the town of Tiverton on THURSDAY, April 12, A. D. 1888, at ten o'clock A. M. all the right, title and interest of the said Cyrenus Bills, of Tiverton, in the county of Newport and State of Rhode Island, to the Island of Rhode Island, bounded north by the Bay of Narragansett, east by the Atlantic Ocean, south by land of Jonathan Cornell, and bounded west by land of Philip Clark, so called, and by land of Jonathan Dwyer, so called, all above described on the north, and west by land of Jonathan Dwyer, so called, bounded south by land of Philip Clark, so called, and bounded west by land of Jonathan Dwyer, so called, and bounded east by land of Philip Clark, so called, and bounded north by land of Jonathan Dwyer, so called, and bounded west by land of Philip Clark, so called, and bounded east by land of Jonathan Dwyer, so called, and bounded north by land of Philip Clark, so called, and bounded west by land of Jonathan Dwyer, so called, and bounded east by land of Philip Clark, so called, and bounded north by land of Jonathan Dwyer, so called, and bounded west by 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Farm and Family**Points on Grafting.**

It is often said by writers that any one who can whittle can graft. This may, perhaps, carry a wrong impression. A person may injure a tree by sawing off a limb in the wrong place, or sawing the wrong limb. If the grafts do not grow, an injury is done. As the different modes of grafting have often been described, I will mention but one, which may possibly be new. This manner of inserting one scion is for small stocks, from one-half to one inch in diameter, from two to four feet from the ground, or in small limbs. Cut the stock in whittle form, the upper portion being cut square off without separating the bark from the wood. Next whittle the scion at a sound, healthy bud by commencing nearly one quarter of an inch above the bud, cutting wedge-shape and straight on both sides, having the side opposite the bud very much the thinner. It will be noticed that more surface of bark is obtained on each side of the bud in this way, and a better chance for the union of stock and graft. Now, with a sharp knife, split the stock by drawing the knife from the back side to the cut surface, not splitting the bark below the cut surface. The scion, or graft, should be well-hardened wood of the previous year's growth, with three buds upon each scion. Put the point of the knife into the split at the heart of the stock, open it enough to admit the scion, with the bud one-quarter of an inch below the top of the stock. Wax carefully, and cover the lower bud with wax; it will grow through the wax. Also touch the top of the scion with wax. This model practiced upon ebony, plum and other stocks, in grafting large stems, two scions should be put in. I place the lower buds below the top of the stock, and wax same as the other. I have grafted more or less for the last thirty years. I sometimes failed with cherries, but have often had 95 per cent. of apples to grow. This is work which cannot be slighted in any respect without loss. Good judgment and a sharp curved-edge grafting knife are necessary to succeed. I make wax by using four pounds resin, two of beeswax, and one of tallow, slowly melted and then turned into cold water. Pull until it changes its color. Grease the fingers and apply, having the wax warm enough to be perfectly pliable.—[Cor. Farm and Garden.]

Webster as a Farmer.

To the end of his long and busy life, Daniel Webster retained the love of the country and of farming, which he acquired in his childhood. It was always with joy that he returned from the scenes of public labors and triumphs to his cosy home at Marshfield and his well-tilled fields at Franklin. The quiet pursuits of the farm; the planting his crops; the rearing of his cattle, his sheep, his pigs and hens; the improvements in cultivating lands; and the care of his horses—all interested the great statesman fully as keenly as grave questions of state, and oratorical victories at the Capitol.

One day, he asked his son Fletcher and a friend who was visiting him to go out with him to the barn and see his cattle. He fed them with delight, and turned to his companions with a smile said—

"I like this. I had rather be here than in the Senate. It is better company."

When at Washington, engaged in absorbing duties as Senator or Secretary of State, he seldom let a day pass without writing to his farm overseers at Marshfield and Franklin, telling them just what to plant and what to plough, what horses to buy, and what to sell. Webster discovered the value of kelp, or sea-weed, as a rich manure for land, and brought it into general use in his neighborhood. He was probably as skillful a farmer as lived in New England, and showed the same wisdom in this as in public affairs.

Feeding Sweets to Stock.

It has long been a custom among the English farmers to feed molasses to their cattle, both the milking cows and the fattening steers. A quart daily given to a steer has been found better than the same value of any other food, and a pint daily has been given to cows with equal benefit. No doubt sugar is more nutritious than starch, as it is assimilated without any change, while starch is changed to sugar in the process of digestion. Consequently, the sugar is worth more than the starch; besides it is very agreeable to the cattle and thus helps in the better digestion of the food. It is not surprising then to learn that a well-known dairyman who fed half a pint of molasses daily to each of his cows, found the milk to be improved in quality to the extent of 16 per cent., the total solids in the milk increasing from 12 to 14 per cent. The fat would probably increase the most, as a part of the carbo-hydrates would be released from duty as an aid to the maintenance of the vital heat and would go to furnish material for fat. If one should judge by the action of the cows he would always give them a supply of molasses or other sweet food, (the English farmers use honey locust beans,) as the sweets are relished in a most conspicuous manner. The molasses is best used dissolved in water for wetting up the cut feed.

Thrashing Corn.

One of the improvements in farm practice which has passed in safety the ordeal of common work of the farm in hundreds of cases with satisfactory success is the thrashing of corn instead of shelling. This will no doubt in the future entirely do away with the laborious slow and disagreeable husking of the crop in the field, a work which has been the task of many a farmer and crippled him with rheumatism. The corn is fed into the thrashing machine in the same manner as the small grains, the only change made in the machine being the arrangements of the concave to give room for the ears. The grain is shelled and cleaned and delivered at the spout, while the toddler is torn and broken up so that it can be handled and put into the mow as easily as hay. The damage by breaking the grain is no more than that caused by the shelter under ordinary circumstances, while the ears are turned out of the machine quite free of grain. The corn must be ripe and the fodder dry, otherwise there will be trouble in preventing damage to the corn and fodder by heating and molding afterward when it is stored.—[N.Y. Times.]

Feeding Stock.

Last winter I kept a pair of two-year-old steers that did not have a mouthful of land hay for more than half of the winter, and the meadow hay that they ate was of quite inferior quality. They gave them three pints per day of corn-meal and wheat middlings mixed and

no other provender. These steers gained two inches in girth during the winter and were worked some, though there is no trouble in keeping cattle in thriving condition with inferior hay and a small quantity of provender. Some one very wisely observed not long since that where a cow had nothing but meadow hay to eat she would munch it quietly and contentedly, not knowing that there was anything better, and I have found this to be true. If the stock has no recent knowledge of any better fodder than is being fed to them, they will be quite sure to eat it. Of course provender in sufficient quantities should be fed where nothing but inferior hay is fed, for stock will not thrive as they ought on such hay with nothing to supplement it.—[A. Moulton, in Easton Farmer.]

Household Hints.

Oranges, both whole and marinated, are simply delicious preserved in honey.

If ribbons need renewing wash them in cool suds made of soap, and iron when damp. Cover with a clean cloth and iron over it.

If the flat-iron is dirty tie up a piece of yellow beeswax in a rag, and when the iron is almost but not quite hot enough to rub it quickly with the wax, and then with a coarse cloth.

When using stale bread for puddings always soak it in cold liquid. Bread that has been soaked in cold milk or water is light and crumbly, whereas that soaked in hot liquids is heavy.

Vegetables with a strong flavor, such as onions and turnips, will be much improved by putting them to boil in cold water, renewing this from a kettle of boiling water as soon as it comes to a boil.

Oilcloths should never be washed in hot soapsuds; they should first be washed clean with cold water, then rubbed dry with a cloth wet in milk. The same treatment applies to a stone or slate hearth.

When we wish to extract juice from anything we put it in cold water and let it gradually reach the boiling point; so when we wish the violets to retain their juice and use the water only as a medium for cooking them, the opposite course must be pursued.

Chemists say that potatoes should always be boiled in their jackets, as there are various elements detrimental to the wholesomeness of the vegetable that are absorbed by the skin, and that potatoes that are peeled before boiling retain some of these elements.

In boiling meats take the fat from the top of the water and save for cooking or soap. In roasting meat pour the gravy out of the pan and dip it out before it gets burned. It will be excellent for use in cooking; but if it stays till the meat is done it will be nearly sure to have a burned, unpleasant flavor.

Delicious filling for a pie is made by steaming some prunes until they are very soft; remove the stones, sweeten to your taste, and add for one pie the well-beaten whites of two eggs; beat with the prunes until thoroughly mixed; bake with two crusts, or, if you can get it, use whipped cream in place of the upper crust.

In selecting beef bear in mind that meat kept for a day or two is vastly superior to that which is absolutely fresh. The former looks dark and rancid and almost unfit to eat; yet it is vastly superior to that which has just come in, and attracts the family man's attention by its bright red color. The knowing hotel man, however, wants his beef three or four weeks old, providing, of course, he can get a beef-dealer who will keep it that length of time for him.

Fashion Fancies.

High standing collars to gowns divide favor with low and rolling collars. English walking hats are more elaborately trimmed than those worn during the winter.

A pretty fashion in silk dresses is to combine check and plain, or striped and plain silks in them.

Flat braids in ribbon width are employed in millinery for loops and bows precisely as ribbons are.

A feature of spring millinery is the narrow, limp like straw braid which is used in all colors for entire bonnets.

The large quantity of yellow shades used in spring millinery makes it becoming to brunettes and French blondes.

Spring and summer dresses for girls from three to ten years are of large plaid of light gray, buff, blue or brown, or of figured challis.

Some changes in hair dressing are promised, and curl and puffs are likely to be again favored.

Braided cloth mantles have all over designs which nearly conceal the material of which they are composed.

Entire mantles and shoulder capes are again shown, made up of jet, suede, iridescent and bronze beads.

A new design for a lace pin shows twelve tiny forget-me-nots, which are set between two rows of gold twist wire.

Lace is again used at the neck and sleeves of dresses, and lace jabots in a single or double frill trim the upper part of waists.

The new pomanders are without darts, and in their classic lines and severe effects resemble the Directoire coat of several seasons ago.

A favorite bodice is round waisted and is arranged with loops of ribbons, which taper to a point on one side, and with a scarf flounce on the other.

It is said that black hose are to be entirely abandoned for evening wear, and that the stockings will match the dress in colors as nearly as possible.

Little girls' dresses for spring will be a modification of those of their mother and grown up sisters. The same materials will also be used.

Fancy vests of every description will be a feature of the spring gowns. Vests of pearl gray, cream white or pale ecru doth braided in some dark color matching the dress material.

Many of the spring jerseys have sleeves which are slightly full at top and bottom, others are tucked top and bottom, and still others are shirred to match the shirred yoke of the bodice.

POTATO AND CORN MUFFINS.—Two cups of cold mashed potatoes, two cups of sweet milk, two eggs well beaten, two cups of cornmeal or enough for a batter. Soften the potato with the milk, working out the lumps; then stir in the cornmeal until the batter is just thick enough to drop easily from the spoon; add the whipped eggs and beat hard. Drop into hot gem pans and bake in an oven even from twenty to thirty minutes.

MINCE MEAT.—Procure four and a half pounds of kidney beef suet, which skin and chop finely; have also a quarter of a pound of candied lemon and

Recipes for the Table.

BURIED POTATOES.—Boil potatoes in their skins until done, but not too soft. Peel them, cut them in thick slices, dip them in beaten egg and roll them in fine bread or zwieback crumbs. Fry the slices in hot butter or drippings until they are a golden brown.

BLAISEON ONIONS.—Soak and put four Spanish onions in cold water with washing soda the size of a hazelnut; let them come to boil and simmer gently for half an hour; drain thoroughly; put them in a pot dish with a little butter or drippings and bake till brown. Large onions will need about one hour to ready for use in a few days.

Marion Harland's Opinion of Baking Powders.

Our readers have doubtless noticed the numerous discussions by the solenists and hygienists as to the relative value of the various baking powders. A careful sift of the evidence leaves no doubt as to the superiority of the Royal Baking Powder in purity, wholesomeness and strength, from a scientific standpoint. An opinion, however, that will weigh heavier than any other with our practical housekeepers, is that given by Marion Harland, the best known and most popular of American writers upon matters pertaining to the science of domestic economy, of housekeeping, and home cooking. In a recent letter to the Philadelphia Ladies Home Journal, this writer says:

"I regard the Royal Baking Powder as the best manufactured and in the market, so far as I have any experience in the use of such compounds. Since the introduction of it into my kitchen, three years ago, I have used no other in making biscuits, cakes, etc., and have entirely discarded for such purposes the home-made combination of one-third soda, two-thirds cream of tartar.

"Every box has been in perfect condition when it came into my hands, and the contents have given complete satisfaction. It is an act of simple justice, and also a pleasure, to recommend it unqualifiedly to American housewives. MARION HARLAND." Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1887.

"It Makes Me Tired."

to read all these advertisements of medicines upon medicines—when they enumerate with such particularity and minuteness of detail, all the diseases mankind, woman-kind, and even "babies-kind," are heir to. How cheap one feels to commence what she supposes to be a tragic or tender love-story, read until her sympathies are so thoroughly aroused that she can scarcely sleep without knowing whether they were married or not, and then have it end something like this: "Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the only positive cure for all classes of 'female weakness,' such as prolapsus, inflammation, periodical pains, etc. For sale by all druggists."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are Laxative or Cathartic according to size of dose.

The Great Rock Island Cook Book.

Orders for this popular work will be promptly filled. The delay, of which some recent subscribers have had cause to complain, was due to the fact that the first edition of the revised issue (for 1888) was exhausted much sooner than anticipated. Another large edition, however, has been printed and is now ready for delivery. Copies mailed, post-paid, at ten (10) cents (postage) in stamps or coin.

Address, E. A. Holbrook, Gen. Ticket and Passenger Agent, Chicago.

Also, copies of the famous scientific series of Christmas Annuals, dedicated to the Boys and Girls of America—"Watt Stephens," "Vogelall," "Petroleum and Natural Gas," and "Coal and Coke"—at ten (10) cents each.

Why Rain Does not Fall Equally in all Places.

We have learned that rain is caused by the cooling and condensation of the moisture in the air. Bearing this in mind, let us study the surface of our country and see why the rain does not fall equally on all parts of it; instead of falling very abundantly in some places, as in New England and some of the Gulf States, and very sparingly in many parts of the West, as in New Mexico and Arizona.

SCALLOPED MACARONI.—Boil the macaroni in slightly salted water until tender; put a layer of it in a deep baking dish, then a layer of powdered cracker crumbs, and over that two tablespoons of the pulp of canned tomatoes; repeat this until the dish is full.

GERMAN TOAST.—Cut thick slices of bread and dip each side in milk enough to soften, then dip in beaten egg; put into a frying-pan with just enough butter to fry; fry until brown as an omelet. Serve, well sprinkled with white sugar.

GERMAN PUDDING.—One large cup of fine bread crumbs soaked in milk, three-quarters of a cup of sugar, one lemon, juice and grated rind, six eggs, half a pound of stale sponge cake, half a pound of almond macaroons, half a cup of jelly or jam, and one small tablespoonful of sherry wine, one-half cup of milk poured upon the bread crumbs, one teaspoonful of melted butter. Rub the butter and sugar together, put the beaten yolks in next, then the soaked bread crumbs, the lemon juice and rind, and beat to a smooth, light paste before adding the whites; butter your mold very well and put in the bottom a thin layer of bread-crums; upon this a layer of macaroons, laid evenly and closely together. Wet this with wine, and cover with a layer of the mixture, then with pieces of sponge cake spread thickly with jelly; next macaroons wet with wine, more custard, sponge cake and jam until the mold is filled. Cover closely and steam in the oven three-quarters of an hour; then remove the cover to brown the top. Serve with a sauce made of currant jelly, warmed beaten up with two tablespoonsfuls of melted butter and a glass of pale sherry.

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SALMON SOUP.—Wash a pound of fresh salmon, put in a saucier and cover with boiling water for five minutes. Take up, remove bones and skin and mash the fish fine. Put a pint of milk with a pint of real stock on to boil. Rub butter and flour together to thicken, add the salmon and let boil.

FRIED CABBAGE.—Chop cold boiled cabbage and drain very dry. Stir in a little melted butter; pepper and salt, with three or four tablespoons of cream. Heat all in a buttered frying-pans, stirring until smoking hot; then let the mixture stand just long enough to brown slightly on the under side. It is improved by a couple of beaten eggs.

CORNISH WITH EGGS.—Put one cup of pickled fish into one quart of cold water, heat slowly; when hot (not boiling) pour off water, remove fish to another dish; put into skillet one pint of nice rich milk, thicken with one table-spoonful of flour, and fish, piece by piece, add to the milk; when gravy again boils add one or two eggs, stir briskly and serve at once.

ORANGE FLOAT.—One quart of water, the juice and pulp of two lemons, one coffee cup of sugar. When boiling add four tablespoons corn-starch. Let boil fifteen minutes, stirring all the time. When cold pour it over four oranges that have been sliced into a glass dish, and over the top spread the beaten whites of three eggs, sweetened and flavored with vanilla.

OYSTER CROQUETTES.—Scald and chop fine the hard part of the oysters (leaving the other part and liquor for soup); add an equal weight of mashed potatoes; to one pound of this add a lump of butter the size of an egg, a tablespoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of pepper and a quarter of a teaspoonful of cream. Make in small cakes, dip in egg, and then in bread crumbs, and fry like doughnuts.

POTATO AND CORN MUFFINS.—Two cups of cold mashed potatoes, two cups of sweet milk, two eggs well beaten, two cups of cornmeal or enough for a batter. Soften the potato with the milk, working out the lumps; then stir in the cornmeal until the batter is just thick enough to drop easily from the spoon; add the whipped eggs and beat hard. Drop into hot gem pans and bake in an oven even from twenty to thirty minutes.

MINCE MEAT.—Procure four and a half pounds of kidney beef suet, which skin and chop finely; have also a quarter of a pound of candied lemon and

orange peel, the same of citron, a pound and a half of lean cooked beef and three pounds and a half of apples; the whole separately, chopped very fine, and put into a large pan with four pounds and a half of currants, well washed and picked, two ounces of mixed spices and two pounds of sugar. Mix the whole together with the juice of eight lemons and a pint of cider or brandy; place it in jars and let it down until ready for use. A pound and a half of Malaga raisins, well stoned and chopped, may likewise be added to the above. It is ready for use in a few days.

Marion Harland's Opinion of Baking Powders.

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Just Regard for Integrity.



"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST."

MANY persons are under the impression that Ivory Soap is expensive, and intended for the use of the wealthy only. The fact is, the price is lower than for ordinary soaps, quality considered, for in the "Ivory" no "cheapeners" or "makeweights" are used, so the buyer gets all "true soap" for her money. Its harmlessness, durability and efficiency admit of its being used for all purposes with equal satisfaction and economy in the families of the rich or poor.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the Ivory"; they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

Copyright, 1888, by Procter & Gamble.

WALTER B. HARRINGTON

RESTAURANT

NO. 113 Broad Street.

Opp. Narragansett Hotel,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

3-31-14

LOOK OUT FOR MY
SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT
—OF—
BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. H. COTTRELL,
144 THAMES STREET.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I.,
March 19, A. D. 1888.
JOHN MAGUIRE, Administrator *de bonis non*, with the estate he executors on the estate of JOHN C. BROWN,
late of said Middletown, deceased, presents to this Court his seventh account with said estate for examination and allowance:

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall, on the 2nd Monday in April next at 10 o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

ALBERT L. CHASE,
Probate Clerk.

3-24

Court of Probate, Portsmouth, R. I.,
March 19, A. D. 1888.

JONATHAN A. SISON, ESO, Administrator
on the estate of EDMUND N. SISON,
late of said Portsmouth, deceased, presented his second account with said estate for allowance, and the said account contains a credit from the same date.

The same is received and referred, for consideration, to the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall, in said Portsmouth, on the 2nd Monday in April next at 10 o'clock A. M., and it was ordered that previous notice be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

PHILIP G. CHASE,
Probate Clerk.

3-24

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I.,
March 19, A. D. 1888.

FELIX A. PECKHAM presents to this Court his petition in writing, representing that

he is the sole heir of said Middletown deceased, Intestate thereon.

It is ordered that the consideration of said estate be referred to the Court and duly recorded, and said estate closed.

The same is received and referred, for consideration, to the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall, in said Middletown, on the 2nd Monday in April next at 10 o'clock A. M., and it was ordered that previous notice be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

ALBERT L. CHASE,
Probate Clerk.

3-24

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I.,
March 19, A. D. 1888.

ABRAHAM PECKHAM, Administrator on the estate of

JOSIAH S. PECKHAM, deceased, presents to this Court his first and final account with said estate for examination and allowance:

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall, in said Middletown, on the 2nd Monday in April next at 10 o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

ALBERT L. CHASE,
Probate Clerk.

3-24

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I.,
March 19, A. D. 1888.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed

by the Honorable Court of Probate of

JAMES C. COVET, late of Newport, deceased,

on the 10th day of April next, A. D. 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL,
Administrator.

Newport, March 31, 1888.

ALBERT L. CHASE,
Probate Clerk.

3-24

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